



**Public Sale.**

On **FRIDAY**,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.  
French Brandy in bls.  
Holland Gin in bls.  
Teneriffe Wine in casks,  
Cordials in bls.  
Sugar in hhds and bls.  
Molasses in hhds.  
Rice in tierces and bls.  
Soap in boxes,  
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,  
handsonely assorted,  
30 boxes Havana Segars,  
Cotton in bales—on a credit.

ALSO,

A variety of **DRY GOODS**,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,  
Flannels and Planes,  
Carpets and Carpeting,  
Irish and German Linens,  
Worsted and cotton Stockings,  
Calicoes and Gingham,  
A variety of Mollin and Muffin Hand-  
kerchiefs and Shawls,  
Table Cloths, Hats,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Hardware, and  
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Nov. 10.

Vendue-Master.

**Sale by Auction.**

On **MONDAY** next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.

Sugar in do.

Coffee in bags,

Soap and Candles in boxes,

Raisins in do.

Starch in do.

Tobacco in kegs, &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of **Dry Goods**,  
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,

Kerseys,

Halfstieks, Plains,

Plaids, Coatings,

Duffels, Flannels,

Irish and Sheeting Linens,

German Oznaburgs,

Calicoes, Durants,

Shawls, Handkerchiefs,

Ladies' Silk Gloves,

Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,

Nov. 9.

Auctioneer.

**WILL BE SOLD,**

On the premises, the 12th day of Novem-  
ber, on a credit of 12 months, purchaser  
giving bond, with approved security,

The remainder of the **JACKS**  
and **JENNETTS** on the estate of the late  
General Washington, deceased, together  
with fifty head of young **CATTLE**, and  
about one hundred **SHEEP**, amongst these  
cattle butchers may be supplied with some  
excellent beef and mutton. Also,

Will be offered for sale, on the same  
terms, two beautiful three year old **FIL-  
LIES**; pedigrees of which will be shown  
on the day of sale.

THE EXECUTORS.

Mount-Vernon, Oct. 8.

dds

**PORK and BEEF.**

The subscribers have just received a  
few barrels of southern pork and Irish  
beef, for sale at their warehouse; and are  
opening an assortment of

**Woolens & Linen Goods**,

amongst which, a few bales of sack-  
ing.

**RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.**

Sept. 17.

eo

**COTTOM & STEWART**

Have received, a large and general  
**ASSORTMENT of BOOKS**

IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF  
**POLITE LITERATURE;**

Amongst which, are the following:

JEFFERSON'S Notes on Virginia, not press'd.  
Ed. Kitzebue's Plays, 2 vols. Ladies' Musi-  
cal Magazine, Park's Travels, Stewart's View  
of Society, Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols. Culler's  
Practice of Physic, Wallis on Health, Paley's  
Philosophy, 2 vols. Gibbon's Surveying, Moore's  
Navigation, by Blunt, Burns's Poeme, Millet's  
Ancient History, 2 vols. Practical Education, 2  
vols. Beauties of St. Pierre, Buchan's Family Phy-  
sician, Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. Lee's  
Memoirs, British State Trials, Robinsion's Admi-  
rality Reports, 2 vols. (to be continued) Gentle-  
man and Ladie's Preceptor, 2 vols. Hunter, on  
the Blood, 2 vols. Caldwell's Memoirs, Willich's  
Lectures, Martin's Law of Nations, Vattel's  
Ditto, Newton on the Prophecies, 2 vols. Edin-  
burgh Dispensary, Elegant Extracts, Confi-  
durations, Zimmerman on Solitude, Ditto on Na-  
tional Pride, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.  
Collection of Farces, 6 vols. Polite Education,  
Tooke's Pantheon, Junius's Letters, 2 vols. Gu-  
thrie's Geography, Knave's Education, 2 vols.  
Ditto Essays, 2 vols. Goffigan's Travels, Cook's  
Voyages, 4 vols. Damberger's Travels, &c. &c.

**NOVELS.**

The Armenian, 2 vols. Montalbert, 2 vols.  
Antoinette, Tales of Wonder, (by Levis) 2 vols.  
My Uncle Thomas, 2 vols. Jack Smith, Spirit  
of the Castle, Arthur Mervin, 2 vols. Clara  
Howard, Ormond, Weiland, Maid of the Ham-  
let, Vagabond, sailor Boy, Athlin and Dim-  
bayne, Romance of the Forest, 2 vols. Myste-  
ries of Udolpho, 3 vols. Louisa, Julia and the  
Baron, Ghost Sier, Tale of the Times, 2 vols.  
Camilla, 5 vols. Evelina, 2 vols. Monk, 2 vols.  
Family of Ortemburg, Negro, 2 vols. Black  
Valley, Ellen and Mordaunt, 2 vols. George  
Barnwell, Mountain Cottage, Children of the  
Abbey, 2 vols. Roachfort Family, Darcy, E-  
mila de Varmon, Oakdale Abbey, The Fair  
Impostor, 3 vols. Edelfrida, 4 vols. Count de  
Hoenslern, 3 vols. Henrietta Mortimer, 2 vols.  
Fashionable Daughter, Count Gleichen, Emma  
Dorville, Scotch Heirefs, 3 vols. Miss Barri-  
mores, 2 vols. Advertisement for a Husband, 2  
vols. Wandering Islander, 2 vols. Cornelia Sed-  
ley, 4 vols. Tom Jones, 3 vols. Edward, by  
Moore, 2 vols. Mordaunt, by Ditto, 2 vols.  
Reuben an Rachel, Girl of the Mountains, 2 vols.  
Mythic Cottage, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bibles, Testaments, Pfalters, Common Prayer  
Books; Dilworth, Webster, Universal, Pearce,  
London, and Rational Spelling Books, Primers,  
and a large collection of Histories and Childrens'  
Books, Writing and Letter Paper, and Paper  
Hangings, Waters, Quills, Ink Powder, Violin  
Strings, Playing Cards, Song Books, and Blank  
Books, &c. &c.

**ALMANACS** for the year 1802, by the  
groce, dozen, or single.

Country Shopkeepers supplied on the low-  
est terms.

October 29.

d

**Thompson and Veitch**

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt.  
Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of  
**DRY GOODS,**

Amongst which are,

Printed calicoes and chintzes,

Mullins of various kinds,

Plain and figured cambric,

Mullinets and dimities,

Irish linens and table linens,

Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,

Blanketing, ferges, &c. &c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily,  
the above goods will be sold unusually low,  
for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7.

d

**HOT PRESSED  
PLAYING CARDS.**

**SAMUEL BISHOP**

HAS RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF  
**PLAYING CARDS,**

Some of which are superior to any hither-  
to seen in this country.

Also on Hand,

A general assortment of

**Stationary & School Books,**

Which are offered for sale, as usual, on  
very moderate terms.

The subscribers to *Russell's History*  
of Modern Europe are respectfully informed,  
that the first volume of **ANTIEN EU-  
ROPE**, by the same author, is now re-  
ady for delivery.

Nov. 8.

eo

**FALL GOODS.**

**William Oxley and Co.**

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and Aliga-  
tor from Liverpool,

Part of their Fall Goods,

which will be sold very low for cash or  
approved notes, and a liberal credit will  
be given to their punctual customers.

Oct. 5.

d

**FALL GOODS.**

**CUTHBERT POWELL**

Has received, per the *Eliza*, from Liver-  
pool, an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,

which he is now opening at the store late-  
ly occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ram-  
say, on King-street, and which he offers  
for sale on moderate terms by the piece or  
package.

Also,

25 Crates Earthen Ware,  
well assorted.

Sept. 29.

eo

**FALL GOODS.**

The Subscriber has received,  
by the Reserve from London, part of his  
**FALL ASSORTMENT**,  
and is in daily expectation of receiving  
the balance by the first arrivals from Li-  
verpool.

**James Wilson.**

Sept. 12.

d

**FALL GOODS.**

**JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.**

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Reserve from London, and the Al-  
ligator from Liverpool,

A large and general assortment of  
**FALL GOODS,**

Which are opening for sale on the usual  
terms.

They have also on hand,

A large quantity of **ISLE of MAY**  
and **TURKS ISLAND**

**SALT,**

suitable for the Western country, and  
three bushel Sacks.

Oct. 3.

d

**FALL GOODS.**

**Robert T. Hooe and Co.**

HAVE RECEIVED,

Per ship *Orion* from Liverpool, and ship  
Reserve from London,

**DRY GOODS,**

suitable to the approaching season, which  
will be sold on reasonable terms by the  
piece or package only.

They have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of German linens,

Hardware from Birmingham,

Earthen ware in crates,

Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.

Coffee in bags.

Sept. 14.

d

**WHEAT.**

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a  
few thousand bushels of good wheat.

**John M'Kinney,**

King-street, opposite the Washington ta-  
vern—Who will give Cash for

**FLAXSEED.**

Sept. 19.

d

**JUST RECEIVED,  
COARSE WOOLLENS,**

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings,  
striped blankets and kersey duffels—For  
sale on very moderate terms by the pack-  
age, on the usual credit.

**Wm. HODGSON.**

Oct. 6.

d

For *Liverpool*,

The British BRIG

**THOMAS,**



**J. Drewry, Master:**

Burthen about 300 hhds. on her first voy-  
age, and sails well; part of her cargo is  
engaged. For freight of the remainder,  
which will be taken on liberal terms, ap-  
ply to

**GEO. WORTHINGTON.**

Alexandria, Nov. 5.

d

*Lawrence Owen*

Has commenced business in King-street,  
nearly opposite the Washington Tavern,  
where he has on hand

A general assortment of

**DRY GOODS.**

Among which are a handsome assortment  
of London Superfine Cloths, which he will  
sell low for Cash.

October 22.

d

**JOHN G. LADD**

HAS FOR SALE,

Coarse and fine salt,  
Ruffia sheeting and Duck,  
West India and N. E. rum,  
Molasses, Sugar and Coffee,  
Hyson, hysonkin, } Teas of the best qua-  
Souchon and bohea } lity,  
A few casks Madeira wine,  
Do. bls. beef,  
Mould and dipt candles,  
7 by 9 window glafs,  
Soap, cheese and thad,  
Men and womens' shoes,  
Writing and wrapping paper,  
Cotton and wool in bags,  
1 box linen checks,  
1 do. playing cards,  
1 do. Dutch quills,  
Sewing twine,  
A few crates and boxes glafs ware,  
Pepper, nutmegs, allspice, allum,  
Plaster of Paris, &c. &c.

Oct. 14.

d

**CHINA.**

**JAMES BACON**

Has received from Philadelphia, a consign-  
ment of

**INDIA CHINA,**

Consisting of

Blue and white Dining Sets, 170 pieces,  
Evening Tea Sets from 49 to 64 do.  
Nankcen Breakfast Sets,  
Bowls, Cake Plates, &c. which he will  
dispose of on very low terms for cash.  
Being about to quit the **DRY GOODS**  
business, he will dispose of the remainder  
of his stock in that line, considerably un-  
der first cost.

Oct. 26.

d

**JOSEPH HIBBERD,**

Late from Baltimore,

Respectfully informs the pub-  
lic, that he has commenced the

**Potting Business,**

at the Pot-House formerly occupied by  
captain Henry Piercy, where he manu-  
factures, and has for sale at the most re-  
duced prices for cash, by wholesale or re-  
tail, a large assortment of coarse Earthen  
Ware, of the best quality.

Orders from the country, or elsewhere,  
will be punctually attended to, and ware  
delivered at any wharf or store in town,  
and, if required, will be packed in crates  
at the shortest notice.

Oct. 13.

eo

*Just from Norfolk.*

The Subscriber has for sale at his Store  
Prince Street,

Fresh lemons by the box,  
Sugar by the barrel,  
Best English Cheese,  
Rhode-Island Apples, by the barrel or  
retail,  
Excellent Cramberries,  
China Oranges,  
Some pickled Lobsters in jars, &c.

**ABEL WILLIS.**

Oct. 23.

eo



FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

IT has become quite trite and common to acknowledge the occupation of the farmer, to be the most honorable, the most independent, the most useful, the head and beginning of all, the first support of the community; That in case of invasion they make the hardy soldiers, the strength and defence of the nation. Then unless they are too ignorant, barbarous and unacquainted with the interests of their country, they certainly deserve a full share in the administration of its government.—Some of them suppose that they have been by various arts deprived. Let us cease to call names—let us look at facts and transactions—let us all have the candor to suppose that our chief magistrates have at least intended to do right; and then let us examine with freedom.

In the beginning of the French revolution and war with the coalited powers, we were all the advocates of France—we rejoiced at all her successes—we manifested our joy in public feasting and in various other ways. Considering that we were not a party in the contest, we were imprudent in the discovery of our predilection. But it was natural to remember the injuries of our late war with Great-Britain, which injuries indeed ought to have been forgotten as soon as peace was concluded. It was natural to desire the spread of Republican Government; and to fear lest the formidable coalition of Monarchs, after having prevailed to extirpate Republicanism in Europe, should attempt to pull up the root also which we had planted in America. He who by his prudence, as much as by his undaunted firmness, had gained our whole confidence—The wife Washington warned us of our error, and proclaimed our neutrality. But Great-Britain began to prey upon our commerce. She had received no actual injury from our Government, nor even from any individual, and did not pretend to complain of any. But her officers and her people felt prejudices from the late war, which prejudices too, as well as ours, ought to have been done away by the peace; and her government probably anticipated hostilities, from the general predilection which I have already mentioned. Notwithstanding the proclamation of Washington, she still continued her aggressions. What was to be done?—At this time Madison came forward with his famous propositions in Congress. The chief of these were to suspend all commerce with Great-Britain, and to sequester all the debts due from our citizens to hers, until she should cease her depredations and do us justice. No human being can now tell what would have been the event had these propositions been adopted; nor whether our situation would have been better or worse. Thanks be to God that our circumstances and prospects are so good.

I by no means pretend to censure the past administration for their conduct in this respect, nor undertake to determine that it was not the most prudent which they could have pursued. I am only tracing that difference of interest which gave rise to party. By what interest and influence was the adoption of Madison's propositions prevented? I think by the mercantile. The southern states, are less commercial than the northern: Virginia, the country of Madison, of Jefferson, of Washington, perhaps less so than any.—At first they were popular in the northern states. Our farmers felt indignation for the unprovoked injury which any of their fellow-citizens received, as if it had been their own: And though they dreaded war as the worst calamity, except tame submission and slavery, that can befall mankind; they knew the importance of our commerce to Great-Britain, and expected to bring her to terms: If not, they saw that we could possibly dispense with foreign commerce, and felt the power to wound their enemy in her colonies, while she had full occasion for all her strength at home. But our merchants had foreseen the advantages of neutral commerce, while the war in Europe should last; and were ready like the former Dutch to bear every insult, rather than lose the opportunity to milk this charming cow. Though the French were carrying all before them by land, the English at Toulon, and in the battle of the 1st of June, 1794, had given an almost fatal blow to their marine; and some of our members in Congress, while these propositions were in agitation, were not ashamed to throw aside the question of justice and national honor, and to argue

solely from prudence, the extent of our trade with Great-Britain, her naval strength and power to annihilate our commerce; and while France had never yet done us any injury, to speak of her navy as destroyed, and her commerce as "burning to the water's edge." And when our envoy was sent to demand reparation, and came home with a treaty, was not this treaty at first unpopular in the country? and was it not necessary for the gentlemen in the seaports to send circular letters to their brethren in the country, to stop the current of addresses to the senate against its ratification, and to turn the tide the other way? Is it not true, that Washington hesitated a long while, till borne down as it were by the weight and importunity of mercantile influence and advice, he reluctantly affixed his ratifying seal? I repeat it, I have no objection against a due consideration of the commercial interest in the administration of our government: Neither do I pretend to condemn the measures of government. I have only attempted to point out one more cause of difference of sentiment, and rise of party among us.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

[From the London Monthly Magazine of July, 1801.]

Died, at his house in Gloucester place, on Sunday, June 13, brigadier-general BENEDICT ARNOLD. This singular man was a native of New-England, and bred, as some say, a surgeon; a profession, however, which he relinquished very soon and followed the sea. He is known, for many years, to have been master and supercargo of one of those small vessels which trade between New-England provinces and the West-Indies, carrying lumber, live-stock, &c. from the latter circumstances he has often been called a horse-stealer. In this capacity he more than once visited Quebec, and thereby became acquainted with the situation of that town. Some time before the commencement of the dispute between Great-Britain and America, Arnold had settled at New-Haven, and was then chosen captain of a company of volunteers by the inhabitants, who began to use themselves to arms, and to prepare for the crisis which was then to be expected. When the first contest between the king's troops and the Americans happened at Lexington, a general alarm was given; and as soon as the news reached him, he called his company together, and asked them if they would march off with him the next morning to Boston (distant 150 miles.) They agreed, and paraded before a tavern where one of their committees was sitting. He applied to the gentlemen for powder and shot, but they demurred supplying him. He was not duly authorized. Arnold declared he was determined to have some; and colonel Wooster remonstrating with him, Arnold exclaimed, *None but God Almighty shall prevent my marching!* The committee yielded, and Arnold and his company set off for head quarters. This spirited conduct brought him into notice; and we soon find him with the rank of Colonel, and commanding a body of troops on an expedition to Canada. This exploit, one of the most extraordinary during the war, deserves notice. The whole body of men were about 1100 under the command of Arnold, and marched from Cambridge to Newburyport, where they embarked on board transports for Kennebec, which carried them up to Gardener's town. Here they embarked in batteaux, and proceeded in divisions; short of provisions, deserted by many of their companions, and undergoing inexpressible fatigue, till they reached the banks of the Chaudiere, where they met with supplies; after having been thirty-one days in a wilderness without seeing a house. After refreshing his men, he arrived at Port-Louis, opposite Quebec; but found the city, which he intended to surprise, had been informed of his coming.

This happened by his own imprudence in trusting a letter to an unknown Indian, who carried it to the lieutenant governor. Arnold was therefore necessarily obliged to wait there until general Montgomery arrived, whom he joined on the 5th December, before Quebec. In the attempt to storm that city, Arnold behaved with his usual spirit but received a wound in his leg, and was carried off to the hospital. He however took the command after Montgomery's death, and drew off the shattered remains of the army, and in June retreated to Crown Point. When general Carleton advanced with the British forces, general Gates, appointed gen-

Arnold to command the fleet on Lake Champlain, altho' several complaints of misconduct were made against him. With great industry, a naval force of one sloop, three schooners, and five gondolas, was prepared; of which Arnold took the command, and was afterwards reinforced by three galleys and three gondolas; and with this force he engaged a much superior force of the English on the 11th, whom he checked, but on the 13th found himself obliged to fly, and on most of his fleet on shore, to save the men from being made prisoners. Arnold here also gained much applause for his bravery, but was censured as having made a bad disposition of his force. With the rank of general, next year, he served at Danbury, and opposed general Tryon, who was sent to destroy provisions and stores at that place.

In an action at Redfield he had his horse shot under him, & saved himself from being run through the body with a bayonet, by shooting the English soldier who attempted it. His conduct here was so much applauded that the Congress presented him with another horse in the room of that he lost in the action. This was in 1777, and the same campaign he relieved Fort Schuyler, attacked by col. St. Legar and Sir William Johnson.—This was the memorable year in which Burgoyne met his disgraceful fate. In the attempt made to storm his intrenchments, Arnold commanded part of the army; here again he assumed extraordinary courage, and was wounded in the thigh, of which he ever after felt the consequences, having one limb shorter than the other. When the British troops evacuated Philadelphia, in 1778, Arnold was appointed to command the American garrison. Here he lived in an expensive style far beyond his income; and to support it engaged both in trade & privateering, in both of which he was unsuccessful. He then set up a claim against the American government, which was disallowed by the commissioners appointed to examine it. This led him into intemperate conduct and expressions, for which he was tried by a court-martial, & sentenced to receive a reprimand. From this moment he seems to have harboured the design of quitting the American service. He accordingly opened a correspondence, 1780, with Sir Henry Clinton, with whom he contracted to deliver up West-Point, the place which he commanded. To settle all matters, the unfortunate Andre was sent up the river, in the Vulture sloop, to confer with Arnold.—His detection and fate are well known. Arnold was more fortunate, and finding his scheme detected, got safe on board the Vulture. It was afterwards known, that as the price of the treason, Arnold was to receive 5,000l. and the rank of brigadier general, and pay of a colonel in the English service.—General Washington wished to save Andre and exchange him for Arnold, and we cannot help thinking general Clinton ought to have acceded to these terms. Arnold, in his new service, fought by his activity to render himself acceptable to his new masters, and in 1781, was sent, with 1500 men, and a few light horse, for the Chesapeake.—He landed at Richmond, destroyed all the stores he could meet with, and afterwards proceeded to Portsmouth. A plan was laid by General Washington to catch him and his army, but failed; Arnold was soon after joined by gen. Philips, who took the command. Arnold, however, was still active in the war of havoc and destruction then carried on.

When lord Cornwallis joined, he dispersed with Arnold's presence, who returned to N. York, and was fortunately saved from being with the army when it capitulated. We find him engaging in one piece more of active service, which was an enterprize against N. London, when he destroyed several vessels, sixty dwelling-houses, and eighty stores. It was a matter of surprise that English officers should stoop to act under the command of such a renegade, and many attempts have been made to palliate such conduct. After this service, Arnold embarked with his family on board an armed ship which sprung a leak, and he was obliged to quit her, and go on-board an unarmed merchant ship; in which, however, he had the good fortune to escape capture, although most of the ships were taken. General Arnold was now received at Court, and even admitted into some good company. After the peace, and a residence in England of some years, (in which we believe he had interest to procure a pension for his wife, in the event of her surviving him) he embarked for Na-

va-Scotia, to take a grant of land; and here he remained some years in no very easy situation, and at last quitted it on a charge of perjury being preferred against him. He then went for the West-Indies, and was taken by the French, and some means to escape from on board one of their ships in a very extraordinary manner.—He is afterwards said to have rendered some important service to sir Charles Grey, when commanding on that station. He returned once more to England, and seems to have closed a most extraordinary life in peace.

By the Last Mail.

Latest European News.

Received by the ship Alexander, capt. Gen. 19, arrived at Norfolk in 41 days from London.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Hamburg mail arrived yesterday in course.

The most important article which it brings is an official communication transmitted by citizen Talleyrand, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Diet of Ratisbon, supporting the demand of Prussia, that the appointment of a new Elector of Cologne and a Prince Bishop of Munster, should be deferred until the definitive settlement of the indemnities which are to be granted to the hereditary Princes. This state paper proves in the most decisive manner, the good understanding which exists between the cabinets of Berlin and the Thuilleries, and exposes the absurdity of the reports circulated in Germany, that Prussia was unfriendly to the execution of the treaty of Luneville. It does not require much sagacity to anticipate the acquiescence of the Court of Vienna with the wishes, or rather the peremptory requisition, of the First Consul and the king of Prussia.

Should the emperor persist in the election, it may prove the source of a new war on the continent.

September 15.

A letter is said to have been received in town from Munster, dated the evening of the 4th inst. which states, that notwithstanding the strong remonstrances of Prussia and France, the selection of a prince bishop had taken place that day, and that all the votes were united in favor of the archduke Anthony, the emperor's brother. The letter observes, that count Westphalen, the imperial commissioner, had arrived at Munster previously to the election, charged with communicating to the chapter the emperor's acknowledgements, and announcing that the archduke had already taken the first ecclesiastical orders, and was preparing to receive the others which were necessary to qualify him for his new dignity.

Should this statement be true, the election will in all probability involve the emperor in a serious dispute with the cabinets of Berlin and the Thuilleries.

A very gallant action has been fought off Rochefort by the Amelia frigate, capt. Herbert, with a squadron of three French frigates and a schooner, which she compelled to return to port.

We learn by letters of a recent date, received on Sunday at Plymouth, from the Caesar, off Cadiz, that sir James Saumarez has declared that port in a state of blockade.

Tuesday a privy council was held at Dublin castle, before his excellency, when a proclamation was directed to be issued, requiring the inhabitants of the maritime counties of Ireland, upon notice given by the general commanding each district, to drive their cattle and stock into the interior of the country.

September 17.

A plenipotentiary has been appointed by the Court of Lisbon to negotiate a treaty of peace between France and Portugal with Lucien Buonaparte. In the mean time the Republican troops continue to enter Spain by the way of Bayonne, and their army, which is again approaching the frontiers of Portugal, is stated at no less than 35,000 men. The principal part of the Spanish forces employed in the campaign of Portugal have been disbanded, and the General Staff suppressed.

A letter received from Hamburg by one of the last mails, mentions as follows:—"The last news from Paris gives considerable uneasiness to our city. It will be recollected, that the deputation of our Senate to Buonaparte, consisting of Syndic Duormann, Doctor Meyer, &c. for the re-



ing of the misunderstanding between  
and France, has been there for these  
six months, without having an audi-  
ence. The consul has had it intimated to  
our Embassy, that all their attempts will  
be fruitless; that he never should forget  
Hamburgh's partiality for England, nor  
their behavior in the affair of Napper  
Tandy, and that they must hold them-  
selves ready to depart. However, we shall  
do every thing that is possible to attain our  
object."

September 18.

This morning arrived the Hamburg  
mail due last Wednesday.

Several accounts received at Constanti-  
nople, between the 1st and 15th of last  
month, confirm the intelligence previ-  
ously announced, that Menou had refused  
the capitulation offered to him by the  
Convention of Cairo. The Turkish forces  
were expected to arrive in the vicinity of  
Alexandria before the beginning of last  
month; but we learn with regret, that a  
misunderstanding, which may have been  
productive of disagreeable consequences,  
had taken place between the Grand Vi-  
zior and the Captain Pacha with respect  
to the right of precedence.

The Emperor Alexander has refused to  
acknowledge the King of Etruria, and dis-  
patched an ambassador to the grand duke  
of Tuscany.

A difference of opinion, on the subject  
of negotiation, has certainly taken place  
between two leading members of the cabi-  
net.

September 19.

The members who attended the cabinet  
council held yesterday, at Lord Hawkes-  
bury's office, were his Lordship Earl St.  
Vincent, the duke of Portland, the Lord  
Chancellor, lords Hobart and Pelham,  
and Mr. Addington. The discussions last-  
ed longer than on any former occasion  
since the commencement of the negotia-  
tion, and an express was immediately dis-  
patched with the result to his majesty at  
Weymouth.

The rumour in circulation both yester-  
day evening and this morning, that the  
negotiation was actually broken off, is  
like the many idle conjectures with which  
the public have been deluded for many  
weeks. We can positively state, that  
previously to the assembling of the coun-  
cil, a conference took place between Lord  
Hawkesbury and M. Otto.

This morning we received by express,  
Paris papers to the 17th inst.

They are destitute of all interesting in-  
telligence.

The French Funds have again risen.  
The Tiers Consolides left off on the 5th  
at 48 1/2.

By the flag of truce, which brought the  
Paris Journals, dispatches from the French  
minister for Foreign affairs were trans-  
mitted to M. Otto.

We understand that three regiments of  
infantry are to be sent with all possible  
dispatch to Gibraltar. They are destined  
to replace three regiments belonging to  
that garrison, which are to be conveyed  
to Egypt in the transports that take out  
the former.

The following article relative to Alex-  
andria is from the *Clef du Cabinet*.—"At  
the moment when we read in certain jour-  
nals articles relative to Egypt, extracted  
from German Gazettes, we have under  
our eyes letters from Alexandria, dated  
August 10, which do not conform with the  
reports circulated in London or Ratisbon.  
The joy at Constantinople appears to have  
been of short duration. It is entirely false  
that Alexandria is ill provided either with  
men or arms. All the accounts that ar-  
rive indirectly confirm the news which  
have been officially published."

PRICE OF FLOUR.—Friday Sept. 18.  
Fine Flour 75s a 80s. Fine Pollard 20s a 22s  
Seconds 60s a 70s. Common do. — a 16s  
Thirds — a 5s. Home do. — a 3s  
Coarse — a 2s. Bran 9s a 96d

HAMBURGH, September 11.

A rumour has prevailed here for several  
days, that England has refused to deliver  
up the Danish West-India Islands, till  
Denmark shall indemnify the city of Ham-  
burgh for all the expences it sustained in  
consequence of the late unprovoked inva-  
sion. England is said to have deman-  
ded the dismissal of Prince Charles of Hesse  
from his dignity of Danish Field Mar-  
shall and Commander in Chief.

Letters from Petersburg, of the 25th  
ult., brings a variety of details, from which  
it plainly appears that citizen Duroc has  
been totally unsuccessful in his mission, and  
that he is not to go to the coronation at  
Moscow. Though vested with the pow-

ers of a French Ambassador, he was oblig-  
ed to advertise himself among the list of  
other adventurers, who intended to quit  
the capital of Russia. In this public notice  
he assumes the title of "Citizen Duroc,  
adjutant of the First Consul, Buonaparte."

A great change in the politics of Russia  
is expected to take place before next spring.

Respectable private letters received here  
this evening from Paris state, that the  
French government is in possession of pa-  
pers, which prove that the prisoners at  
Bareuth had formed a plot against the life  
of the First Consul.

STRASBURGH, Sept. 8.

Yesterday Lord Arthur Paget, minister  
plenipotentiary of the King of England to  
the Emperor of Germany, passed by this  
town on his way to Vienna, to replace  
Lord Minto. He was provided with a  
passport, signed by the Chief Consul.

HAGUE, September 3.

A great number of officers, and other  
persons, have embarked in the Texel, to  
be employed in our possessions on the coast  
of Guinea, the vessel which conveys them  
carries a neutral flag.

PARIS, September 11.

Admiral Truguet has taken the com-  
mand in chief of the whole naval force,  
consisting of French and Spanish vessels,  
in the port of Cadiz.

September 12.

We learn from the Hague, that the Ba-  
tavian fleet, under the command of Ad-  
miral De Winter, is just ready to sail.—  
This fleet is in the best order, and its crews  
are burning with ardour to engage the  
English.

The authors of the Frankfort papers  
have been directed to be more circumspect  
for the future, and not to publish all the  
reports spread abroad concerning the af-  
fairs of Egypt; but to confine themselves  
to the official accounts of the French go-  
vernment.

There will be in future grand general  
annual reviews throughout the Austrian  
monarchy, in the same manner as there  
have been in Prussia.

NORFOLK, November 6.

Our London, Glasgow and French pa-  
pers up to the 19th September, received ye-  
sterday by different arrivals, contain no  
very interesting matter—the few articles  
given in the preceding columns, are such  
(on a hasty perusal) as we think worthy  
of our immediate attention. Flags of truce  
still continue to go and come between Dover  
and Calais, without the least hint trans-  
piring in the London or Paris papers as to  
the contents of the dispatches they carry.  
The Stocks, at both places, have, for some  
time past, been very steady, which inclines  
a belief, that the propositions for peace are,  
at least favorably received by those in power.  
There is no truth in the report of Pitt's  
taking the reins of the British government;  
or, of the surrender of Alexandria, which  
seems to hold out, boldly. From a late  
proclamation in Ireland, we find the go-  
vernment much in fear of a descent by the  
Sans Culottes on that country.

By the French papers we find the inva-  
sion of England is much talked of. De  
Winter's fleet is nearly ready for sea. Ge-  
neral Lefebvre, Buonaparte's relation, is ar-  
rived at Dunkirk, to concert measures with  
admiral Neilly. Admiral Troville remains  
at Boulogne, and the French admiral Tru-  
guet has taken the command of the Spanish  
fleet at Cadiz.

Arrived on Tuesday the brig *Zilpha*,  
capt. Jacobs, from Tobago. Left there  
the sch'r —, capt. Serle, from Salem.  
October 28, in lat. 26 36, long. 69, spoke  
the sch'r N. S. Dondores, capt. Pierce,  
from Cape de Verdes bound to New-York,  
out 42 days.

Same day arrived the ship *Rebecca*, capt.  
Pollansbee, 40 days from the Isle of May.

The sch'r *Lightning*, capt. Davis, 7  
days from Cape Francois, went up the bay  
last Tuesday; by her we learn that the  
brig *Noah's Ark*, capt. Reynolds, from  
Norfolk to St. Croix had put into the Cape  
in distress.

Arrived in Hampton Roads the sch'r  
*John*, capt. Cruel, 20 days from St. Croix  
bound to New-York. Informs, that the  
sloop *Charlotte*, capt. Baker, of and bound  
to Bridgeport, was captured by a sch'r un-  
der Spanish colours; the mate and four of  
her hands were put on board the *John*;  
the sloop was sent for Porto Rico, where  
the privateer belonged.

Arrived yesterday, the ship *Alexander*,  
capt. Geary, 42 days from London.

Same day the British ship *Aurora*, capt.  
Boyd, 43 days from Greenwich.

Also, the ship *Antelope*, capt. Felix Cor-  
ran, 47 days from L'Orient. In lat. 49,  
long. 29, spoke the brig *Apello*, of Boston,  
from Senegal bound to Liverpool. In lat.  
43, long. 36, spoke the ship *Belvidere*, from  
New-York to Lisbon, out 17 days. In lat.  
38, long. 56, spoke the brig *Claziest*, Whit-  
tle, from Philadelphia to London.

Also, the sch'r *Polly*, capt. Tresfallen,  
33 days from Martinique (in distress) bound  
to New-York.

The brig *Tuley*, Califf, arrived at Fal-  
mouth the 10th Sept. from this port.

The Ocean, Murray, from this port, is  
arrived at Glasgow; as is the *Dunrobin*-  
castle, M<sup>rs</sup> Bride, at same place.

## Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

Should any of the subscribers  
to this paper have been neglected  
by the person now employed to car-  
ry it, as we apprehend may have  
been the case, from his being an  
entire stranger in the place; we  
must beg the favor of them to give  
information thereof at the Office  
and it shall be rectified.

Married on Thursday last in Ann Arun-  
del County, Maryland, Mr. THOMAS  
SHREVE, merchant of this town, to Miss  
ANN HOPKINS of said county.

The Semillante frigate, on Monday last  
weighed anchor and proceeded to Lynn-  
haven bay, where she came to, in a heavy  
fog within half a mile of the British fri-  
gate *Andromache*; but on finding she was  
so contiguous to a "fraternal embrace,"  
she immediately returned (as we are told)  
to her old station. It is said, that a vessel  
from L'Orient, which arrived yesterday,  
brought the officers of the Semillante a  
great many letters, some of which, it is ru-  
mored, doth not very highly approve of  
her staying here during this season of the  
Yellow Fever. There being two English  
frigates here now, she has a fair opportu-  
nity to show her skill, and, if unsuccessful,  
she could lose no honor in being taken,  
when two to one against her.

Norfolk Herald.

## FROM THE CONNECTICUT GAZETTE. TO FARMERS.

On the manufacturing of Woollen Cloth.  
It is to be lamented that so little at-  
tention has been paid in this country to the  
manufacturing of Woollen Cloth; and  
likewise to the raising of sheep. These  
animals are undoubtedly more profitable  
to Farmers than any other; they com-  
mand the best pay; and from their wool  
we may manufacture cloth equal in qua-  
lity to that, for which we have depended  
on European manufactories, and thereby  
retain more money in our own country.

To make good cloth farmers should be  
more attentive to their sheep and not sell  
off their best lambs. Sheep should never  
be yarded with cattle; they should be  
kept in good flesh that the wool may be  
lively, and fed in a rack so constructed,  
that the feed and chaff cannot fall from the  
hay into the wool, for those essentially,  
injure it.

After sheep are washed they should not  
be shorn in less than 6 days, that the ani-  
mal oil may have time to penetrate the  
pores of the wool; this oil preserves the  
wool alive and keeps it pliable.

In this country suitable attention has  
not been paid to the sorting of wool; in  
European manufactories the fleece is divid-  
ed in five or six sorts from fine to coarse.  
The best wool grows from the kidneys o-  
ver the shoulder to the neck—this should  
be used for the finest of cloth; the re-  
mainder should be divided for the various  
uses for which it may be designed. By  
thus sorting wool there will be no waste;  
but by mixing fine and coarse in the same  
piece, the cloth cannot be dressed handsome,  
nor do half the service it otherwise would.  
All course ends should be cut off, if they  
be spun and wove into cloth, no color can  
be impressed on it either clear or even,  
for fine and coarse will not equally receive  
any colors.

After the wool is sorted it should be  
carefully pulled apart and all nobs be tak-  
en out—when well picked, one pound of  
soft fat or hogs lard, to seven pounds of  
wool, should be well mixed. After it is  
rendered soft and pliable by the grease, it  
should be well broke with cards, then a

gain pulled apart, and well mixed toge-  
ther. Let one person spin the wool, that  
the yarn be equally wrought, the filling  
should be spun with the wheel cross band-  
ed. Let the wool be kept clean from  
dirt or lint while spinning, and cleanse  
the yarn before it is wove. Avoid old  
harnesses in weaving, for their lint, &c.,  
essentially injure the cloth—be careful  
to beat equally, for if one part of a sink  
beat closer than the other the cloth will  
cockle—to avoid this it would be well al-  
so to weave each skein by itself—make a  
good selvage and turn as you weave. If  
all knots are not cut off with shears before  
the cloth is fulled, they are picked out  
with tweezers by the clothier, leaving  
holes in the cloth which injures it.

When cloth is made in conformity to  
these directions there is no danger of its  
working bad in the mill; it will not coc-  
kel but be dressed neatly. If a number  
of hands be employed in spinning a piece  
you must expect the cloth will cockle in  
the mill; and such can never be dressed  
to appear decently. Some who procured  
in this manner, complain of the clothier,  
because their cloth does not answer their  
expectation; and I am told that one of  
that profession in this neighbourhood, who  
pretends to be master of the art of dressing  
cloth without cockling it, has declared,  
(most probably for the mean purpose of in-  
juring the reputation of his neighbouring  
clothiers) that they can always avoid it.  
If wool be not properly manufactured by  
the cards, wheel, and loom, it is impossi-  
ble for any clothier to dress it even decent-  
ly. All cloths that are not to be fulled,  
should be spun from fine wool, well mix-  
ed, or they will not equally receive col-  
ours.

People would do well to make their  
cloth earlier in the season than usual.  
September and October are the most favo-  
rable months for dressing cloth. It is  
much better to be dressed in warm wea-  
ther than in cold.

Many of our farmers will sell their  
wool, and buy foreign cloth for common  
wear.—This wool is exported to Europe,  
there manufactured, bro't back and sold  
here at an extravagant price.—Thus for  
want of good economy, their clothing  
cost double the sum it otherwise would.

If those directions are followed perma-  
nent colours chosen, and the clothier does  
his duty, American cloths will be elegant  
and durable and the farmers handsomely  
rewarded for their trouble.

Windham County, June, 1801.

The advertisement in the Intelli-  
gencer of yesterday, relative to the  
removal of the Patent Medicines  
from Messrs. J. & J. D. West-  
cott's, having, it seems, been sup-  
posed by some persons to imply a  
degree of censure on them; the sub-  
scriber thinks proper to inform the  
public that in consequence (only)  
of new arrangements made by the  
Proprietors, the Medicines here-  
tofore vendd by them will in future  
be sold at his Stationary Store in  
Royal-street, and at no other place  
in Alexandria.

SAMUEL BISHOP.

November 11.

## VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE.

Five Lots on Duke street, near the  
corner of Pitt street, four of them 26 feet  
front, the other 25 feet 6 inches, by 102  
feet deep: one of them corners on the  
street, another on an alley 18 feet wide,  
and all of them have an outlet to an  
alley 10 feet wide, on the fourth end.—  
The price will be moderate and the terms  
of payment easy, only one fifth of the  
purchase money to be paid down, one half  
the remainder in 6 months and the other  
in twelve months from the sale, with le-  
gal interest for the same.

If not sold in a private way, before the  
16th day of 12 mo. next, they will then  
be sold at public sale to the highest bid-  
der.

Wm. HARTSHORNE, } Attornies  
NICHOLAS SLUBEY, }  
of Elizabeth Donaldson.

10 mo. 2.

1aw

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO MAN-SLAVE,

about 21 years of age, active, capable,  
and well acquainted with all the duties of  
a dining-room servant. Enquire of the  
Printers.

October 28.

2aw4



## SHREVE & JANNEY

HAVE FOR SALE

At their store on Union between Prince and Duke streets,

N. England Rum in bls.

Molasses in hds.

Sugar in bls.

Coffee in bags and bls.

Pepper of an excellent quality in bags,

H. tea, fouchong and hohai tea by the chest,

Cassia and white soap in boxes,

45 boxes cigars of an excellent quality,

Fine salt,

Mackerel by the barrel,

Cod fish by the box,

Florence oil in boxes of one doz. each,

Fifty barrels and 50 hds. of Sugar.

Also,

Ladies' Morocco slippers by the box,

Mens' strong do. by the doz.

Ravens duck by the piece or bale,

A few bales of gurrals and galgochy,

and are in daily expectation of an additional supply.

Sept. 14.

**The Subscriber has for Sale,**  
at the House lately occupied by Dr. Kennedy, in Prince street,

Brown Sugar by the hoghead or barrel,

Loaf and lump do.

Holland Gin by the pipe,

Lisbon Wine do.

Pepper by the bag,

Hysonkin Tea by the chest,

Raisins by the keg,

Cordage by the hundred,

A few bls. Mackerel.

Grove-Wright.

Sept. 21.

## Dancing Academy.

MR. LONGER

Inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, and its environs, that he is about re-assuming his tuition in this town, and will open his school on or about the middle of next month, where he will teach, as usual, all the dances at present in fashion, with the greatest variety of figures he will be able to procure.

Mr. L. hopes that from his thorough knowledge of the art, and his success in teaching, which have been fully proved by the unusual progress his scholars have made in it, will insure him the encouragement of the citizens of Alexandria. He thinks it useless to remind of the perfect order and utmost decorum that has hitherto prevailed in his academy; he will only say, that the same will be continued as much as lays in his power.

## PRICE OF TUITION

TEN DOLLARS per quarter, consisting of twenty four days—there will be some deduction in the price to those scholars who were under his tuition last winter—one half paid in advance.

Mr. L. also informs that he will open a Night School

for the accommodation of those young gentlemen who cannot attend in the day. Price of Tuition Eight Dollars per quarter, consisting of twenty four nights.

More particular notice will be given as to the precise day of beginning.

Private Tuition attended to.

Oct. 21.

## SPANISH HIDES.

JUST RECEIVED,

2000 Spanish Hides from Curacao, and for sale by

J. and J. H. TUCKER,

Who have in store,

A few thousand bushels coarse and fine Salt,

Malaga Wine in quarter casks,

Loaf and Muscovado Sugar in bls.

And excellent Claret in cases of 1 and 2 doz. bottles.

Also,

A general assortment of Groceries and Carpenters' Tools, as usual.

Sept. 12.

## New Hardware Store.

The Subscribers having commenced business under the firm of

Hamilton and Green,

offer for sale at their store, corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, formerly occupied by Ricketts, Newton and Co. a general assortment of

Hardware & Groceries.

JAMES H. HAMILTON

CLEMENT GREEN.

Oct. 1.

## THE SUBSCRIBER.

Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a Farm

adjoining the Great Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent meadow—Also, a FORGE, 30 by 60 feet, covered with tin, and a Coal and iron house, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 900 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to Georgetown, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three-Eighths of about eleven

hundred acres of LAND, in Berkeley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, or Keep Fryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eighths may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36

Acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria, and adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chestnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick

DWELLING HOUSE, 30 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paved in—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the

new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT

on the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter. For particulars, with respect to titles and terms, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17.

## Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, a Grey Mare, switch tail and a small black spot on each ear, about 13½ hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus, I. A. Whoever will bring said mare to me, near Fort Mifflin Run, shall have a reward of FIVE DOLLARS. PETER VEITCH.

Nov. 2.

## Clock and Watch Making.

ADAM LYNN

Respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the CLOCK and WATCH MAKING, in addition to the

## Jewelry Business.

He has laid in a large assortment of the best materials in that line, and is determined no exertion shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

He also informs those persons who left Watches with Mr. Josiah Coryton, late of this town, that they may have them again on application to him.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Gold, Silver & Plated Wares for sale as usual.

Nov. 3.

Thomas & John Wright, King street, second door from Royal street,

HAVE IMPORTED,

by the Property, via Philadelphia, and Six Sisters, Baltimore

Irish Linens,

Scotch and Irish muslins,

Mens, boys and childrens' hats,

Worsted and cotton flannel,

Black linen and bow strings, for hats,

ters, &c. &c.

Which with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

is table for the season, they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, for cash.

Nov. 3

## HUGH SMITH

HAS IMPORTED

In the Eliza from Liverpool, a large and general assortment of

Earthen Ware & Glass,

Which is now opened and offered for sale, as usual, on moderate terms.

Likewise—a number of

CRATES ASSORTED,

for country merchants.

A variety of table services & crates

suitable for private families;

Together with

50 boxes short Pipes.

Oct. 9.

Nov. 10, 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

For the consideration of the inhabitants liable to pay taxes, you are requested to publish the following letter, containing the opinion of Mr. CHARLES LEE on the new tax, and oblige yours, &c.

RICHARD CONWAY.

Messrs. S. Snowden and Co.

Alexandria, 7th Nov. 1801.

SIR,

IN consequence of your conversation I have turned my attention to the subject of the new Tax imposed by the Board of Commissioners, for the maintenance of the poor during the current year, and for commencing a fund to provide for them a permanent establishment in future.

The charitableness of the object ought not to prevent a correct view of the tax, and to me it appears to be illegal, unnecessary, arbitrary and oppressive.

Illegal, because it is neither conformable to the laws of Virginia or Maryland, and one or the other ought to furnish the rule. If the rule is furnished by the laws of Maryland, which is my opinion, then by these no authority is given to levy a poor tax, but from year to year, for the expenses of each year; or if the laws of Virginia are supposed to furnish the rule, then these do not authorize an assessment of real property and a per centage upon the amount thereof, for this purpose.

Unnecessary, because by the laws of Congress, certain fines and forfeitures in the County of Alexandria are payable to the Board of Commissioners to defray the County expenses; and from this fund, I am credibly informed there is already a sum in the hands of the Marshal and Inspector of Flour, exceeding one thousand dollars, which, most probably, will be still greater at the end of the year. Heretofore less than two thousand dollars has been found sufficient for the yearly charges of the poor in the Town, and as to the other part of the County, scarcely any sum is required on this account. The new tax is calculated to raise 4,000 dollars, and as 1,000 dollars in addition to the fines and forfeitures already in the hands of the Marshal and Flour Inspector, make a greater sum than has been expended in any one year, to my knowledge, it is manifestly unnecessary to raise four thousand dollars for this object during the present year.

Arbitrary, because it proceeds from the will and pleasure of the Board of Commissioners, being neither agreeable to the laws of Congress, or of Virginia, or of Maryland, and is founded on an assessment palpably unequal and unjust. Instances of this inequality need not to be recited.

Oppressive: because it is exacted in addition to the usual taxes, and upon a new assessment considerably exceeding any former valuation of the same property, and exacted at a time when one fourth or one third of the sum would certainly have been enough for the present year, according to the best judgment I have been able to form upon the subject.

The result of these observations is that you are not bound by law to pay the tax, and if the tax gatherer proceeds in the collection, it will be at his peril.

CHARLES LEE.

To Capt. Richard Conway.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the PATENT and PUBLIC MEDICINES from the house of Richard Lee and Co. Baltimore, are removed from Messrs. J. and J. D. Westcott's, to Samuel Bishop's stationary store, in Royal street, where a constant supply will in future be kept for sale.

Nov. 10.

## Twenty-Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Monday last from the subscriber, a Mulatto Boy, named

DANIEL,

about 14 years of age, has straight light hair, two scars on his head; had on, when went away, a blue round jacket, coarse shirt and trousers, a pair of shoes bound and lined. Whoever will apprehend said boy and confine him in any jail, or any other way, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JAMES ROGERS.

N. B. Any person apprehending said Mulatto Boy, is requested to bring him to Joseph Spots tavern-keeper, Leesburg, or give notice thereof.

Nov. 9.

1aw3t

Alexandria County, Va.

I do hereby certify, that

Rich. Leonard bro't before me Abraham Faw, one of the justices of peace for said county, as a trespassing estray, a COW, with black and white spots, on which were the following marks, viz. an undebit out of each year, about 5 years old and appraised to Four Pounds Ten Shillings current money.

Given under my hand this 7th day of November, 1801.

A. FAW.

The above notice is given, that whoever has lost said Cow may have her again on application to the subscriber, near Col. Wren's tavern, on the Leesburg road leading to Alexandria, on proving property and paying charges.

RICHIE LEONARD.

Nov. 9

1aw3t

100 tons Plaster of Paris,

Jamaica Spirit,

Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar in bls.

and bls.

Lisbon Wine by the pipe or qr. cask,

1st and 2d quality James river Tobacco in kegs,

Coarse Salt—For sale by

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

Two or three Mill Wrights, and two Journeymen Carpenters wanted immediately.

10mo. 26.

co

## Valuable Property for Sale.

Seven hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Ten excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will show the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburgh. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county will show these lands.

I will sell all or any of the above lands for cash upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the city of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOOE

October 23.

co

## LAND FOR SALE.

A Farm of about 500 acres on Goose creek, in the county of Loudoun, about 3 miles from Middleburg, on which there are a pretty good flamed dwelling house and a good apple orchard of choice grafted fruit. The land is of that quality which may be highly improved by plaiter. For further particulars apply to Mr. James Keith, jun. of Alexandria.

RAWLEIGH COLSTON.

Sept. 26.

3m raw

## Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain William Chapman, deceased, are requested to furnish the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment—no longer indulgence can be given, but the accounts must be closed as soon as possible.

JOHN FOSTER.

Nov. 2.

co 1m

## Mrs. COOKE

Returns grateful and warm acknowledgments to the Inhabitants of Alexandria, for the flattering and liberal patronage she has experienced since her arrival, and hopes by unremitting care and attention to her pupils, in some measure to merit a continuance of their confidence. For the further accommodation of the young ladies of Alexandria, Mrs. Cooke will on Monday next, open an

## Embroidery School

separately, for those young ladies who having attained other branches of education, may wish to acquire that useful and truly elegant accomplishment.—Mrs. Cooke having received a well chosen supply of Silks, Chintzes, &c. from London can afford every assistance necessary to her pupils.

Nov. 3.

co 3t

A boy about 14 years of age, of a good education, and respectable connections will be taken as an apprentice at the office of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

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